N.B Aug 3 last issue

Student associations...

Lots of work ahead

by CLAIRE TALLARICO

Concordia's two full time students associations — The Day Students Association (DSA) at Sir George and the Loyola Students Association (LSA) have their doors open for the summer and are busy gearing up for the fall.

DSA Executive Vice President Michael Wiemann summed up the DSA's summer work by saying: "We are getting ready for the winter, ordering our priorities, looking into what was done last year, meeting with Concordia's other student associations and preparing our budgets for the fall."

Wiemann sees several priorities for the downtown association.

One example he cited was the fifth floor space which will open up after the Fine Arts students move to their new quarters on Dorchester.

"It is one thing to go to the administration and say we want the 5th floor for study space and another thing to go to the administration and say we want the fifth floor for study space and this is what we want to do with it."

The DSA's largest priority these days is recuitement, that is, both getting more students involved in the day to day operations of the association and also more students aware of all the functions of the association.

The DSA is in the process of creating a new position-marketing manager whose job will be, 'basically getting students involved" said Wiemann.

Wiemann sees the Marketing Manager as a job which will appeal to commerce students. The person having this position will advise the executive the "best way to get us out to the students. We don't feel that they know what we do. The DSA does a heck of a lot more than putting on beer bashes." Wiemann told the Solstice.

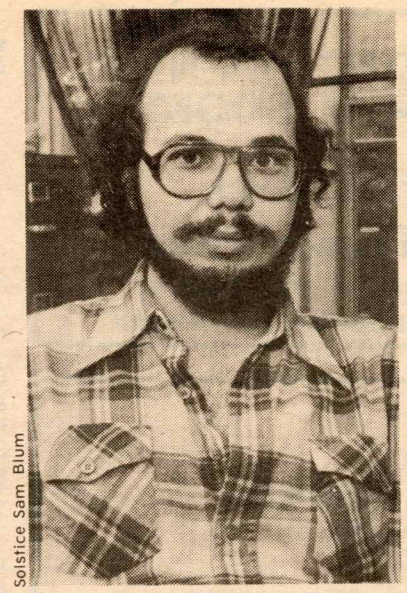
Another aspect of the recuitment campaign is a survey which will be distributed on campus in September iniated by DSA Treasurer Norman Light.

PURPOSE OF SURVEY

The purpose of the survey, according to Light, is to "get out to the students and get their opinions on important issues we have to decide upon such as ANEQ (Association National des Etudiants du Québec) libaries, differential fees, how people view the DSA, and how they think their money should be spent."

Light sees the hoped for outcome of the survey as a barometer of student feelings towards these major issues that can be used as a gage of student feelings rather than having to make these decisions as a closed circle of people."

Continued on page 2



Solstice Sam Blum

Solstice Sam Blum

LSA Co-Presidents Alain Lajoie and Bob Cannon

Solstice comes late

Once again science has been defied, astronomers dumb-founded, meteorologists are scratching off whatever skin is left on their bedraggled scalps.

That's right folks. The Solstice, scheduled by science and witchery alike to come on June 21, appeared on the news stands of Concordia University this morning, June 22, at approximately 11 a.m. What's more, the spectacular event is expected to take place each Thursday from now until Aug. 3.

Concordia's first university wide student newspaper is making its first appearance today. It is another first in the history of the university — never before has there been a student newspaper printed over the summer and distributed on both campuses.

The paper is being staffed by members of both the Loyola News and the Georgian and published and financed by the Sir George Day Students Association, Part Time Students Advisory Office at Sir George and the Loyola Students Association. These three groups will hopefully be joined by the Loyola Evening Students Association very soon.

The Solstice attempts to be a true Concordia phenomenom with something for everyone.

For those politically inclined, who want to be well informed on university events and issues we have news, comments and editorials.

For those of you who wish to be entertained, flip through and read a light and airy entertainments section suited to fit the summer student's wallet.

The Solstice welcomes your letters, comments and suggestions readily. We can be found in the Hall Building at Sir George in Room 649.

This publication will last for seven weeks — promising to be the longest solstice in history.

Concordia
SOLSTICE
Concordia University
Montreal, Quebec
June 22, 1978
Volume 1 No. 1

Briefs bemoan hardships of university grant cut-backs

by HOWARD SHRIER

Opinions vary greatly about the role of universities in our society. With the state of Canada's economy, and the resulting government cut-backs in education, the debate over the importance of universities has taken on greater meaning.

Many would argue that universities are essential to the solution of our country's woes, while others feel that it is, at present, a luxury we cannot afford. Even students themselves have found the credo "Get a university education if you want a job" to be somewhat obsolete in the face of rampant unemployment among graduates and the public in general. Last July, the Quebec Education Ministry appointed a commission to study the role of universities in the province, and the "changing nature" of universities.

At the beginning of this year the Commission d'étude sur les universités released a preliminary report which was to be a springboard for discussion at the public meetings scheduled throughout the spring and summer.

In the last few weeks the Montreal universities submitted briefs to the commission, and the recurring theme in all of them was, as expected, finances. A number of university administrators used the commission meetings as a platform to describe in graphic detail the effects of government cut-backs in education. Leading the way in this regard were Concordia and the Université du Québec à Montréal, the two poor sisters in the provincial university system.

Concordia, which has accumulated a $6 million deficit in the last two years, is faced with yet another deficit this year. According to Rector John O'Brien, plans by Finance Minister Jacques Parizeau to streamline the province's university budget by some $18 million will leave Concordia with $1 million less than it would have otherwise had.

Between 80 and 85 per cent of Concordia's operating budget comes from its provincial grants — $3,365 per Full-Time Equivalent student. FTE is a term used by the government to include part-time students in grant calculations. This, however, often leaves Concordia with the short end of the financial stick.

The government considers two or three part-timers the equivalent of one full-time student; but the paper work involved for keeping track of two students taking three courses each, or of three students taking two courses each, is considerably more than for one student taking five or six courses. So with 8,500 part-time students on Sir George campus (77-78), and about 5,500 at Loyola, Concordia takes a fiscal beating every time the FTE is used.

To make matters worse, Concordia's grant is the lowest in the province. By comparison, University of Sherbrooke receives $5,587 per FTE student; McGill $5,083; U de M $4,809; Bishops $4,110; and UQAM just over $4,000.

UQAM — Université du Québec à Montréal — has also made its financial troubles clear to the Commission. UQAM receives the second lowest grant-per-student in the

Continued on page 2

Solstice Sam Blum

THE FIRST ARTS AND SCIENCE GRADS: As well as gorgeous weather, Sunday, June 11 saw the first ever graduation ceremonies for Concordia's one-year-old, university-wide Arts and Science Faculty. Organizers were a little disappointed by the turnout, only 650 of 1442 graduates showed up to take the tap-on-the-shoulder from Rector John O'Brien. The rest were presumably busy trying to trade in their newly acquired status as BA's and BSc's for a job.

Two-thousand four hundred eighty-seven students graduated from Concordia this year-an increase of about 104 students from 1977. 144 were from Arts and Science, 651 from Commerce and Administration, 202 in Engineering and 192 from Fine Arts.

Honourary Degrees were given to six members of the Canadian academic and professional community including Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunication Cimmission (CRTC) Chair Harry Boyle, Biologist J.G. Kaplan and Montreal poineer in art education Irene Senécal. Student Speakers for the Arts and Science Faculty were Valedictorian Gervase Bushe and Salutatorian Kevin Quinn.

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Radio Sir George- **YOUR** radio station — is the fastest growing college radio station in Montreal. And since all our departments such as news, engineering, music, programming, and business are expanding, we're going to need people from all walks of life to join us over the summer and throughout the fall and winter semesters.

Interested? Then drop by our offices — room H-647 of the Hall Building — or give us a call at 879-4598. Hope to see you soon!

ORIENTATION '78

is just around the corner. We're working on organizing dances, bashes, guest speakers, movies, etc. to make it the best year ever. If you're interested in programming student activities and events, why not drop by H-639-3 or phone 879-7359

Al Jurgenfeldt
Program Director
DSA

Part-time Students

Getting in Touch With the PTSA

The Part-Time Students' Office (P.T.S.O.) is still alive and well and, above all, open for you, the part-time student, in Room 603 of the Hall Building (1455 de Maisonneuve West).

Despite our information noticeboards on the mezzanine of the Hall Building and on the second floor of the Norris Building, there must be many, many summer part-time students who are still unaware of the study facilities and other services that we offer to part-time students from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday during the summer months. In the fall and spring semesters the Office maintains open hours of 9:00 a.m. to 9:00 p.m. Monday through Thursday, and 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. each Friday.

Looking for a quiet and friendly place to study??? — come to H603 — it is the office for part-time students on the Sir George Williams campus!

WE CAN HELP

The P.T.S.O., in addition to its study facilities, offers information and problem-solving services, with the guarantee that "if we can't help you ourselves, we will find someone who can!" An administrator (Linda) and a secretary (Angela) are on hand to serve your needs during open hours.

For the part-time student aged 55 and over there is a special club called the "Concordia Sparklers." This is being run by two students who are brimful of energy and enthusiasm, so if you are in this category and would like to belong to something a little bit special, please contact us or call **879-2832.**

JOIN A COMMITTEE

Safeguarding the needs of any student body at a university requires representation on the various policy-making committees. This is a particularly real problem for part-time students since, as a result of prior commitments to career, home and family and studies as well, many people just cannot find the extra time necessary to indulge in volunteer work. The P.T.S.O. is desperately in need of keen and interested part-time students to become involved and act as representatives on decision-making committees during the 1978-79 academic year. If you would like to know more about the policy-making of Concordia University **and** be able to speak on behalf of the part-time student body on the SGW campus, please get in touch with either Linda or Angela in H603 and we'll be able to give you a responsible and rewarding job for certain!

Watch for a P.T.S.O. news column in each issue of this summer newspaper, which we feel is a wonderful way to communicate ideas and needs to summer students, and is a definite first! We look forward to meeting you all and talking with you in H603 — the Part-Time Students' Office.

Part-Time Students' Association

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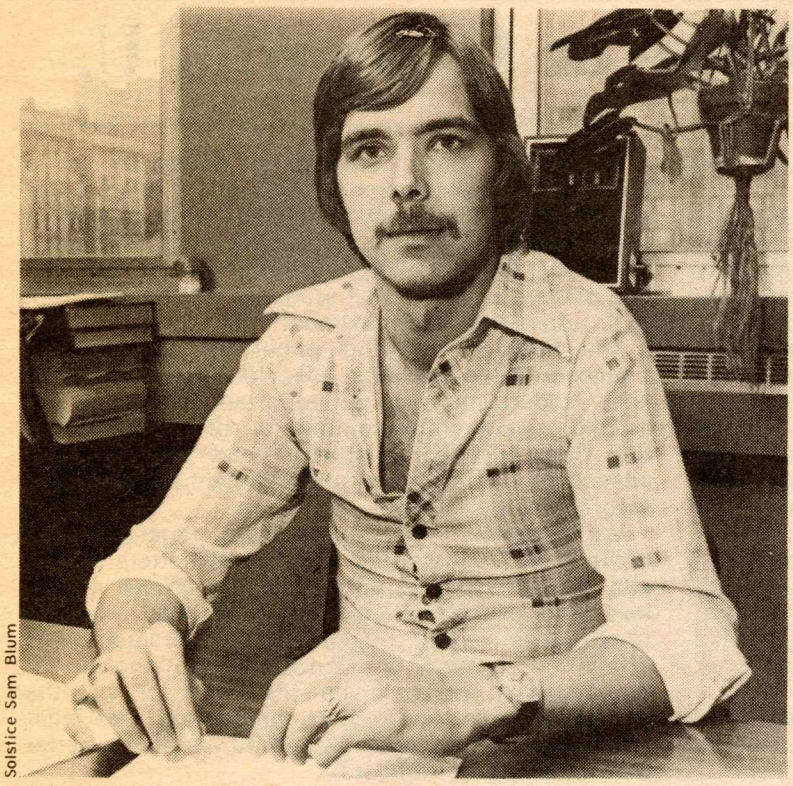


Solstice Sam Blum

DSA Executive Vice President Michael Wiemann

Student Associations cont'd from p.1

The closed circle of people that Light is referring to is the DSA Council and Executive.

AT LOYOLA

At Loyola, co-president Alain Lajoie described the LSA's summer work as "preparatory work for September."

Bob Cannon, the other half of the co-presidential team at Loyola, sees working towards the fall as working on issues which concern the Campus Centre, Concordia Council on Student Life (CCSL) and Senate, among others.

Two of the summer priorities at the west end association are an extensive research project on the Campus Centre-its budget, accounting systems, renegotiation of the Memorandum of Agreement between the LSA, the Loyola Evening Students Association and the university.

The LSA is also working on its annual Campus Orientation Program (COP) and according to Lajoie: "trying to get back to a more student orientated COP."

One aspect of COP which will serve to benefit future COP's is a manual which will be written on the program; based on work done this summer and in previous summers by those involved with the Campus Orientation Program.

STUDENT ADVISORY COUNCIL

As a part of COP this year the LSA is setting up an Student Advisory Council which will be a panel of second and third year students who will "be able to help students with the hassles of programmes, course selection, Para Academic Credit and prerequisites during the month of August," said Lajoie and Cannon.

This project is being done by the LSA in conjunction with the university's liason office.

Most of the LSA executive have embarked on summer projects, all in order to have the association in top working order for the fall.

Bill Muloin, Internal VP is looking into the Libraries and departmental associations.

Pierre Magnan, Education VP is investigating the possibility of Better Teaching Awards which will be sponsored by the LSA and given by the association for excellence in teaching.

The LSA, like the DSA, is also working on their budgeting for the fall.

On the Concordia Council on Student Life (CCSL) the LSA will be looking at the usage of the Athletic Complex "time given to students and the time alloted to varsity sports as well as how money is spent in the Athletics budget" said Lajoie.

Lajoie and Cannon are both concerned about the number of students who will be returning to Campus in September after a summer of being unemployed.

"We are starting to cope with the problems of Loyola students returning after a summer of no work and therefore no money."

NEW PROJECT

The LSA is also embarking an a project which would put them in the forefront of students' associations in Canada.

"We are in the process of evaluating various systems of computerizing the financial workings and the archives of the LSA at a relatively low cost." Lajoie told the Solstice.

Both associations are open all summer long and are always looking for more interested people to join them in their work.

Bob Cannon and Alain Lajoie can be contacted at the LSA by calling 482-9280 and Michael Wiemann can be reached by calling the Day Students Association at 879-4581.

Why summer courses?

by Cathy Smith

During the summer, Concordia is much busier than most people suspect. Quite a number of courses are offered and many students can be found in the halls. The Solstice asked several students why they are taking summer courses.

"Taking summer courses lessens the work load during the year, especially if you have a part-time job," said Arts student Linda Francis. "Also, some people only have part-time jobs during the summer so they have the extra time."

Arts student Stephen Porrior thought professors tended to be more lenient on students because of summer jobs. "There is not less work but they are more sympathetic."

Engineering student Emmanuel Michailidis agreed professors are more sympathetic. He cited many reasons for taking summer courses.

"It saves time, it's easier, there's less material and it's only for six weeks." He added, "The libraries are quieter, too."

Arts student Elizabeth Mayassi had quite a different reason for being in school in the summer. The Records office failed to inform her that she, as a foreign student, must have 120 credits to graduate. "I want to go to McGill in September for my Masters so I have to finish this summer." Porrior likes summer courses because of the individual attention professors were able to give the smaller classes. Although she is not here by choice, Mayassi agrees with Porrior that there is a "more personal" atmosphere

Francis said the atmosphere was "a little less formal" although it depends on the professor.

Porrior said most of the people he has encountered in classes are older. "I think the majority want to find out what university is like."

Mayassi thought the average age was about 23 or 24. Francis estimated about one quarter of the people are mature students.

Two-week old figures estimate about 5,500 students are attending courses at Sir George and 3,500 at Loyola.

Students were split on whether or not there was an adequate variety of courses offered in the summer session. Francis said she would like to see more variety but realizes a lot of factors are involved.

"The merger hurt summer courses at Loyola (in History); less courses are being offered."

Mayassi did not think there was much variety. Michailidis was pleased with the engineering courses offered. All the courses he wanted to take were available.

Porrior, Mayassi and Francis praised the guest lecturers and visiting professors. "They (visiting professors) have a lot to offer. They are very interested in teaching courses."

DSA Wants You

Your Day Students' Association (DSA) is now actively seeking hard working, competent, eager volunteers to fill the following positions:

COMMUNICATIONS VICE PRESIDENT
Information officer for the DSA. Responsibilities include: acting as liason officer between DSA Council and the university media; developing marketing policy in conjunction with the marketing manager, and coordinator for DSA publicity.

EDUCATION VICE PRESIDENT
Responsible for planning, organizing and implementing all DSA programmes of an educational nature, such as course evaluation, education week, etc. This v.p. will be a member of Senate and shall be responsible for coordinating activities of all student representatives on university, faculty and departmental committees.

PROGRAMMING VICE PRESIDENT
Responsibilities include: initiating, organizing and executing in conjunction with the programing director such activities as orientation, winter carnival, movies and speakers.

EXTERNAL VICE PRESIDENT
Responsibilities include maintaining and improving contacts with all associations outside the university. These include Association National des Etudiants du Québec (ANEQ) and the National Union of Students (NUS).

MARKETING MANAGER (preference given to marketing students).
This position involves the execution of DSA marketing strategy with the goal of making student government better known and more accessible to all students.

PUB COMMITTEE REPRESENTATIVE
As student at large is needed to join the pub committee. This committee develops policies for the pub including security, entertainment, prices and staff policies.

ALL APPLICANTS MUST BE FULL TIME STUDENTS

For questions or applications forms, please see us at the DSA offices, H-637 or phone us at 879-4500.

Commission cont'd from p. 1

province, and has piled up an astonishing $20 million deficit over the last four years. The university suffers from the use of the FTE in a way similar to Concordia. It receives grants for 9,700 FTE students, but in reality must administer to the needs of 16,000.

Not all universities were preoccupied with finance. Excerpts of the McGill brief show little signs of the urgency of Concordia and UQAM, brought on by those institutions' financial constraints. Instead, McGill, whose superiority frees it from the day-to-day worries of her kid sisters asserted the need for greater autonomy at the university level.

"In order to maintain the level of objectivity required in the search for truth, the universities must be accorded a significant degree of autonomy... neither the government nor private institutions can direct the process of searching for knowledge...'

The brief then went on to make some brief statements — aphorisms — concerning education in general:

"Each citizen must learn to value education for its own sake and not just for economic advancement."

"(A university) should not conceive its function as that of providing diplomas in every conceivable domain, but rather of maintaining a high level of intellectual and creative activity."

Similarly, Université de Montréal dealt with philosophies of education, noting the unique role of French Canadian universities which must teach, in French, North American technology and lifestyles, which "surround" Québécois. U de M rector Paul Lacoste added that in order to have "a level of universities that would truly respond to our needs," they must "maintain accelerated development" of all areas of university life, including such non-academic concerns as the "rapport" between cultures.

These two universities were, however, the exception rather than the rule. Most others preferred to criticize the austere measures that the Parti Quebecois has impiemented in the area of higher education. Rather than streamline, many of the rectors and principals feel that the tightening of the educational belt will stifle. Representatives of CREPUQ, the provincial rectors' association, told the commission that they would have preferred to make their own budget cuts, rather than having the across-the-board cutbacks that M. Parizeau introduced.

The commission has now completed its hearings and will spend the next six months sifting through the tons of position papers, statements and briefs presented.

The final report is due on December 31, 1978, and it is hoped that a clear and articulate report will start off the new year. Commission member Richard Salisbury, a McGill professor, said recently that the report is meant "to compel people to think about the future of universities so they can recommend some form action to the government for possible changes."

Editorial

Summer is no holiday at Concordia U.

Welcome to Summer 1978 at Concordia. As you read this paper, take your summer courses or enjoy a beer in the pub, the wheels of the university bureaucracy are in motion making decisions which could seriously effect your education.

Many students have the impression that a university winds down over the summer. On the contrary, it is over the summer that most universities make important decisions and Concordia is no exception.

In the past decisions have been made at Concordia over the summer that seriously affected students.

For example, the final merger negotiations between Loyola College and Sir George Williams University were completed in the summer of 1974, and the creation of Concordia was formally announced that August.

In the summer of 1975, Athletics at the two campuses were merged to form Concordia-wide intercollegiate teams. As well various student service operations, such as guidance, were merged.

Concordia students returned to campus last fall to find that their student service fees had been raised over the summer. Administrative planning, hirings and firings happen on a regular basis over the summer.

Concordia is not unique. It is a well known fact that the Ministry of Education also enjoys making major policy decisions over the summer, when the majority of students are not around to react to, and act against, policies which undermine their interests.

At Concordia our two full-time students associations — the Sir George Day Students Associations (DSA) and the Loyola Students Association (LSA) are spending the summer preparing for next year, keeping track of what the university is doing over the summer, and working to improve conditions, educational and recreational, at Concordia.

At Sir George the DSA is hard at work recuiting students to join them in the work as well as preparing a survey which seeks direct student imput into decisions that council and the executive must make concerning how students money is spent and what issues should be their priority.

The Loyola Students Association is at work researching the Campus Centre, and computerizing their accounting system and archives.

At a time when cutbacks in education are a common occurance across the country it is up to our student associations and the student press to work in the interests of students-informing them of issues, soliciting feedback and proceeding forward with well laid plans of action so all students will benefit from their education to a maximum.

The Solstice is being published and partially financed by the students' associations. We hope to keep readers informed of important events in and around the university community, of the actions of the Concordia administration and the students associations, and of the entertainment Montreal has to offer in the summer.

We welcome any suggestions regarding the content of the Solstice, whether by letters to the editor or by students coming to our offices on the sixth floor of the Hall building. Most of all, we hope to stimulate readers to take an active interest in the affairs of students at Concordia. Nothing is interesting until you know something about it. Visit the student association on your campus and see what you can do to help yourself and others have a better time studying at Concordia.

Comment

Students fight differential fees

Comment is reserved for, and open to, any person or group within the Concordia community. Submissions will be considered for publication in **The Solstice** *if not of a libelous, slanderous, racist or sexist nature.*

by EDWARD KRAVITZ

A few months ago a student from India applied to graduate studies at Concordia. He was fully qualified. After waiting 5 months to be accepted, and getting no official response from the administration, he decided to apply to the University of Ottawa. But now, to his chagrin, he's discovered that he can in no way afford the differential fees that are charged foreign students in Ontario.

This type of story will soon be repeated here in Québec if differential fees are allowed to be implemented. This September Québec plans to follow the lead of Alberta and Ontario and force foreign students to pay tuition fees of $1,500 in university, and $750 in CEGEP.

Although this policy supposedly applies only to new foreign students, there are a number of catches. For example, someone presently enrolled in CEGEP will have to pay the new fees when they enter university. The same applies to an undergraduate entering graduate school. Many of Québec's 10,000 foreign students will be affected by differential fees.

WITHDRAW DIFFERENTIAL FEES

The Committee To Fight against differential fees was set up in early March. Its goal — the immediate withdrawl of differential fees. The Committee is made up of students from the four Montrea-area universities and many of the CEGEPs. Presently it is circulating a petition in close to 20 schools in the province (at Sir George alone, about 2,000 people have signed). The Committee has publicly denounced differential fees as a discriminatory and racist measure — 78% of all foreign students in Canada come from the Third World, and it is these students who will be the hardest hit.

It is in the interests of all students to fight against differential fees. Why is this so? To answer that question one must look at the effects of differential fees.

Facts prove that this policy is aiming to cut down the number of foreign students in Québec schools. In Ontario, after only one year of differential fees, there has been a drop of 20 per cent in the number of foreign student applications. The Canadian Bureau of International Education, in a report issued this year, stated that with a fee hike of only $750, 50 per cent of foreign students would not be able to afford it. This same report also says that 15 per cent of foreign students could not even afford an increase of $250.

Fewer foreign students translates into fewer professors, smaller grants, fewer maintainance workers, etc. In other words, more of the same type of cut-backs that PQ has been pushing since they came to power. Next year alone will see $18 million slashed from Québec's grants to universities.

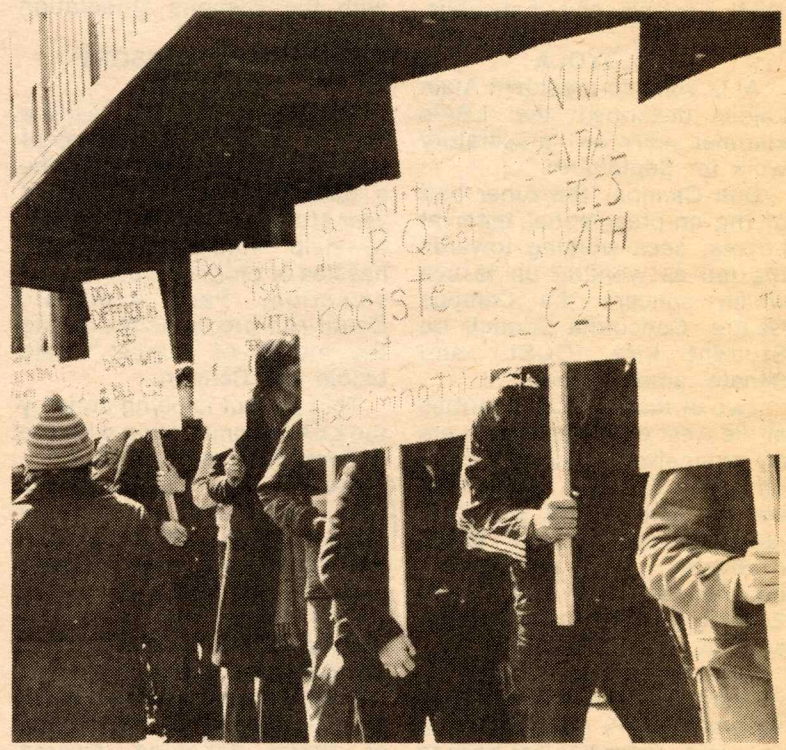
For we at Concordia, where foreign students make up 20 per cent of the population, differential fees will have drastic effects. Fewer foreign students here, besides drastically altering the make-up of the student body, will almost certainly mean smaller grants, and therefore no improvements in the problems that w'ere facing, the libraries being a prime example.

The PQ's cut-backs are directly related to the present economic crisis — less money is going to non profit-making sectors such as education and health care, while more grants are being given to capitalists like Noranda Mines, which received a $65 million gift from the PQ last year.

This is what differential fees will mean — more of our tax dollars going to prop up large corporations (Lévesque recently promised "millions" to the pulp and paper monopolies), and less going towards education.

PQ RACIST

The Committee To Fight against differential fees is open to all students who oppose this measure. Presently it is writing a brochure, detailing the conditions of foreign students in Québec and the fight against differential fees. This brochure will also answer much of the propaganda that the PQ has been putting out claiming, for example, that foreign students take away places from Canadian students or that foreign students are a "burden" to Québec. The PQ knows very well that the number of foreign students in Québec has not risen significantly in the past few years, while enrollment of native-born students has been falling. The aim of this propaganda is clear — to spread racist feelings against foreign students.



March 31st, close to 200 students picketed in front of the PQ's Montreal offices demanding the immediate withdrawal of differential fees.

The overwhelming majority of foreign students are here for only one reason; to get the education that they cannot get in their own countries.

Why is education unavailable at home to so many Third World students? In a word, because of imperialism. Imperialist countries, including Canada, have long exploited Asia, Africa, and Latin America and kept their education systems from fully developing. We have only to look at a few examples. Ethiopia, an African country of 30 million people, was formerly dominated by the U.S., and is now totally controlled by the Soviet imperialists. It has but one university! In India, transnational corporations such as Dunlop and Massey-Ferguson, Canadian owned, refuse to accept degrees from Indian universities, forcing Indian engineers and technicians to come to North America for an education so that they can return home to get a job. The great majority of Third World countries simply do not have space in their universities to take all the students who want an education. Iran, for example, accepts only one out of every ten students who apply to university.

FIGHTBACK GROWING

The fightback against differential fees is gaining steam. More and more students are seeing that it is in their interests to fight this discriminatory measure. Many student organisations, including ANEQ (Association Nationale des Etudiants du Québec) and the Day Students' Association at Sir George, have voted to support the work of the Committee. The unity of all students, Québécois, English-Canadian, and foreign, is what will stop differential fees!

The Solstice is published every Thursday from June 22 to Aug. 3 during 1978 by the Sir George Day Students Association, the Sir George Part Time Students Office and the Loyola Students Association of Concordia University. Content is independant of the DSA, the LSA, the P.T.S.O. and the university. Submissions are welcome and become the property of **The Solstice**, which reserves the right to edit or reject any submission. Editorial policy is set by the staff of **The Solstice**. Typesetting is by Compuset Corp. (1977) Ltd., 737-6535.

Editors Rick Gill and Claire Tallarico
Entertainments Editor René Balcer
Photo Editor Sam Blum
Ad Manager Howard Shrier
Artwork Marijse Van Vliet, Peter Sandmark, and Victor Kapas
Copy Editor Mona Leroux
Editorial Department Room 649, 1455 de Maisonneuve, tel. 879-4585, 4581

Concordia SOLSTICE
Concordia University Montreal, Quebec
June 22, 1978 Volume 1 No 1

Thursday, June 22, 1978
Volume 1, Number 1

No silver lining in jobless cloud

The following feature, by former Canadian University Press national affairs reporter Peter Birt, is reprinted from the **Student Advocate.**

In Italy almost two-thirds of the 1.5 million officially unemployed are young people. Violent demonstrations and confrontations with the government are increasing. People want jobs.

In Germany young people make up a quarter of the unemployed.

There are nearly 500,000 unemployed youth in France. The government fears a repeat of the 1968 riots.

Even Canada's former finance minister Donald Macdonald has expressed concern for the future for a country with massive youth unemployment.

At an economic summit for the seven leading industrial nations in London in May, he said that "long term youth unemployment could lead to social unrest and if it persisted might lead to political destabilization."

But it has persisted. Roy Jenkins, president of the European Economic Community (EEC) said that youth unemployment is one of "the problems which originally appeared to be mainly short term (but) are liable increasingly to assume a more permanent nature."

This view is shared by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), a group made up of 24 of the leading industrial nations.

The OECD held a special international conference on youth unemployment in December, 1977, to "exchange experience on measures that have been adopted or planned in member countries to combat youth unemployment."

Although Canada's minister of employment, Bud Cullen, attended there had been some Canadian opposition to the meeting.

In June 1977 federal finance minister Donald Macdonald said after the annual meeting of the OECD in Paris that he did "not believe we are ready for a high-level conference" on youth unemployment.

There are several reasons why Macdonald was hesitant about the conference. First, the OECD had just declared that it affirmed a five per cent over-all growth target for all the OECD countries in 1978. Secondly, and probably more importantly, Canada has the worst record for youth unemployment among OECD countries.

SEVEN POINTS

There were seven points reviewed by the OECD as steps to reduce youth unemployment. They were:

- The introduction of incentives for the creation or maintenance of jobs for young people in the private sector. In this connection, the role of small and medium-sized enterprises was emphasized.
- The creation of jobs in the public sector in response to urgent social needs in fields such as health, social services, adult education and environmental protection.
- Public support for local community projects, outside traditional public structures.
- Measures designed to develop various forms of training, including apprenticeships, both in enterprises and in institutions.
- The reinforcement of established information, counselling and placement services.
- Special measures to help young people enter working life, including paid and unpaid work experience.
- Measures affecting the size

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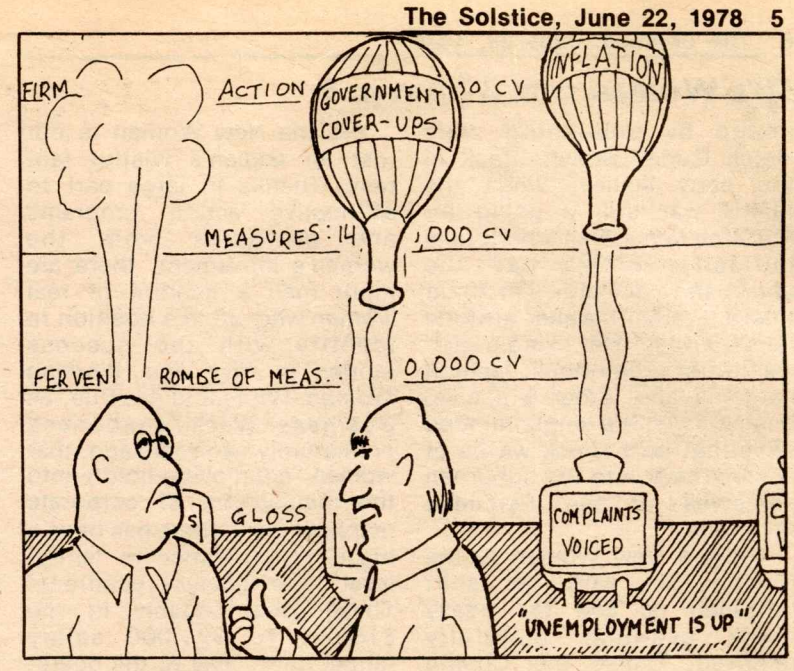

The 70's woman

Pushing for power

by Barbara Ehrenreich reprinted from **Seven Days** *by Canadian University Press*

Remember when the media image of a feminist was a bra-burning "libber," best-known for spray-painting "smash sexism" in public places and overturning drugstore displays of vaginal deodorants? Well, for better or for worse, she's gone the way of acid rock, flower children and other sixties' memorabilia. The late-seventies' media version of a feminist is the gray-suited upwardly mobile corporate woman and, hype or not, she's someone the women's movement will have to reckon with.

Unlike her militant predecessor, the media's New Woman is never aggressive (only "assertive"), but that doesn't stop her from getting her way. As *Glamour* magazine describes her: "A young woman's first priority today is herself. Openly so...She expects to get somewhere." In pop psych language, the New Woman has "kicked the fear habit," "learned to say no" (to the tiresome demands of other people), and decided to be a "winner," not a "loser."

The new image certainly beats 1950s-style maternal masochism as a feminine ideal. But for the millions of women who suffer from embarrassing handicaps like poverty, dead-end jobs, small children or even excess pounds, the New Woman is a constant reminder that they, in all probability, are still "losers." And this impression may be making a big contribution to the right wing's campaign against feminist goals like ERA and abortion rights.

The New Woman's media lineage goes back to the first Cosmo girl, created in her own

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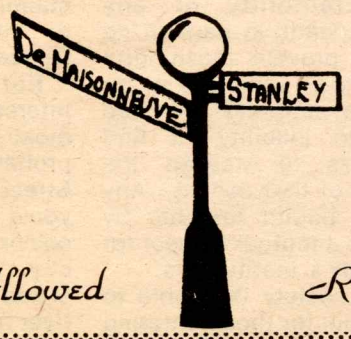

No Jeans Allowed Regulars Given Preference

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image by publishing whiz Helen Gurley Brown. Back in the early sixties, when the family was still a going institution rather than a historical curiosity, Brown had the *chutzpah* to declare, "I'm afraid I have a rather cavalier attitude about wives." Her "single girl" went after promotions, fashion bargains and (other women's) husbands with a single-minded drive that sent shock waves of anxiety back into the suburban preserves of the Feminine Mystique.

Today's New Woman is the Cosmo Girl with her shirt buttoned up and the heavy black eye-liner tastefully removed. Unlike the Cosmo Girl, she doesn't want to work for the boss, date the boss, or even marry the boss: She wants to *be* the boss. And in this respect, the New Woman — like Wonder Woman, Bionic Woman, Farrah Fawcett-Majors, and other new models of feminine *machisma* — has a certain feminist appeal.

New magazines, like *New Woman* and *Working Woman*, have sprung up to promote the image and service those who aspire to it. *Ms.*, the one explicitly feminist mass magazine, always assumed that its readers were into making it — or "getting yours" to borrow the unfelicitous title of *Ms.* editor Letty Pogrebin's recent book — but *Working Woman* aims straight for the upwardly mobile career woman, with articles like "Selling Insurance Offers Lucrative Careers Nationwide," "How To Become an Entrepreneur," and "Selling Big on Commission."

Meanwhile, the traditional women's magazines have been hastily updating their image to suit the era of the upwardly mobile New Woman. The *Ladies Home Journal*, for example, purveyor, of hardcore domesticity to at least three generations of American women, has thrown out the apron image for a business-like blazer. Its average reader, *LHJ* claims, is no longer a satisfied mommy, but a frenetic achiever "who never stands still... One moment, she's off to the mountains for some skiing, the next moment, she's off to the islands for some tennis. And in between, she's a growing family (sic), an exciting career and a creative way of life that's hers and hers alone."

Admen and executives like the New Woman because she's a much more free-wheeling consumer than that old-fashioned housewife who pinched pennies to buy a new living room set every twenty years or so. The new feminine ethos of self-indulgence may not be good for the lawn-mower or aluminum siding industries, but, accroding to market research, it's great for selling liquor, vacations, stereos, cameras and clothes. "I love me," declares a contented New Woman in a *Psychology Today* ad, and goes on to affirm her commitment to "buy new ski equipment, and look at the new compact cars. And pick up that new camera... Today, not tomorrow."

But the New Woman is not just an adman's wistful fantasy. Thanks in large part to affirmative action programs and pressures from the women's movement, there are more than a handful of real women who are in a position to identify with the success stories in *Viva and Working Woman.* While it is not true, as *Business Week* announced prematurely two years ago, that women "are moving boldly into the mainstream of corporate management," there has been a big jump in women in "entry-level" management positions. These jobs, roughly in the $15,000 to $20,000 salary range, rarely lead to the board-rooms and executive suites (which are still 99 percent male-occupied).

The ambitions and anxieties of the "entry-level" managerial woman have opened up fertile ground for a whole new industry selling advice on how to make it.

There are best-sellers like *The Managerial Woman* and *The New Assertive Woman* which outline in detail how, after all, a woman can be more like a man. (Sample tip: "Don't show emotion and *never* cry in front of a male co-worker.") There are continuing education courses like C.W. Post College's "Fashion, Ego and Success," which promises to help women use their "dress, speech and 'body language'" to get ahead.

But for the time being, the flannel-suited, attache case-swinging image of feminism is more likely to reach Mrs. Zanella and her neighbors than the idealism of grassroots feminists. Which is too bad for the women's movement — and in the long run for Zanella too.

"La Fête Nationale"

by Peggy Berkowitz

What is this holiday all about, anyway?

Well, it depends which year you have in mind. Saint Jean Baptiste, or La Fête Nationale as it's now called, has undergone some changes since its inception on June 24, 1834.

That evening, about sixty people met to celebrate the Patron Saint's Day of Quebec at Windsor Station in Montreal. Ludger Duvernay, the initiator of the banquet, proposed to make this an annual event.

In 1834, La Fête de la Saint-Jean certainly had political overtones. The committee members were all reformist leaders and included Louis-Hippolyte Lafontaine, the Montreal mayor Jacques Viger, and journalists Duvernay and O'Callaghan. (Radical Irishmen as well as French Canadians were present.) The holiday was meant to celebrate the tenacity of the descendants of the first French settlers in North America, who were, at that time in Quebec, a conquered majority.

After the unsuccessful rebellion of 1837 many of the initiators of the Saint-Jean festivities were dead or exiled.

The holiday became a historical and religious occasion in which the procession, with horse-drawn floats celebrating the first French settlers in America, became a central feature.

In 1874 a huge convention took place in Montreal, with the intention of strengthening bonds between French Canadians and Franco-Americans. Thirty thousand people from all parts of Canada and the States converged in Montreal. People slept on the tables and floors of hotels, and in the streets. It's interesting that just over one hundred years ago, the French societies from the U.S. contributed 6,014 feet of the parade, and the Canadian societies 6,778 feet — which shows how quickly the francophone Americans disappeared in the sea of English language and culture.

The parade remained an important part of the Saint-Jean Baptiste celebration until 1970, when two years of disruptive crowds (including the episode of 1968 when Prime Minister Trudeau was pelted with bottles and paint) persuaded officials to change the format. For a couple years Mount Royal became the site of the festivities, providing a fabulous concert and fireworks display for the thousands who attended, but requiring weeks of clean-up and recuperation for the grass.

This year the celebration has been taken over by the Provincial Government. (Up to now it was run by the Saint-Jean Baptiste Society.) Gérard Turcotte, the secretary general of the SSJB, is not too pleased with the change, although he feels there's no real problem this time around.

"But suppose that the Liberal party, which is a federal party, wins in the next election, what kind of national holiday will we see? It might become a Canadian national holiday rather than Québécois," said Turcotte.

Nonetheless, it's evident that the PQ intends to stress political and nationalist connotations this time around. In the words of Denis Vaugeois, the Minister of Cultural Affairs, "the Saint-Jean, always a holiday of national pride, is once again the holiday of a country: that of Quebec."

By decentralizing the celebration, the government hopes to allow more Québécois than ever before to participate in the festivities. Whereas traditionally Montreal was the big centre of the Fête, this year 597 municipalities will have something special to celebrate. (Last year the decentralization was begun with projects in 225 municipalities.)

In Montreal there is no longer a big bash planned for Mount Royal, which tended to attract only the teenage and young adult population. Instead, parks, city squares, certain streets and even hospitals will see their share of the action or the 23rd and 24th of June. In this way organisers hope to reach even the very young, the middle-aged and elderly.

A few of the events planned for the Montreal region include a concert with Conventum on Rue Saint-Denis, Friday the 23rd; the Claude Gervais ensemble on Prince Arthur Street, Saturday, around noon, and in Old Montreal that evening; frisbee competitions, "tae kwon do" demonstrations, and Chinese and Haitian

parades in Lafontaine Park, both Friday and Saturday; a picnic for children, traditional music and dancing in Outremont Arena on Friday.

Elsewhere in the province, festivites include a masked ball in St-Donat, ballet in Drummondville, a fishing contest in Métabetchouan, old-time baptisms in Petite-Vallée, and a feast of brazed pork in Baie-St-Paul. In fact, wherever you go this weekend, you're sure to run across a variety of activities.

Another intention this year is to stress the presence of the francophone population all over America, and with this in mind (and also, it seems, to detract attention from Canada Week) Heritage events will continue until July third, culminating in the celebration of the 370th anniversary of Quebec.

For Concordia students interested in taking part, the most animated festivities will probably occur on St-Denis Street and in Old Montreal. If you'd like a listing of the 36 celebration sites within the city, and what events are scheduled, you can pick up a flyer from the offices of La Fête Nationale, 306 Carre St. Louis, near Prince Arthur Street.

Jobless cloud cont'd from p. 5

of the labor force, such as extended education, paid educational leave or flexible retirement.

The OECD also discussed the problem of the type of work that these young people — between the ages of 15 and 25 — are taking or rejecting.

One solution to this problem would be "action by employers, trade unions and governments to adapt the quality of working life to the aspirations and capacities of young people and to enhance the value of manual work.

Although governments, including the Canadian one, have known for decades that there would be a large increase in the number of young people seeking jobs, regardless of the existing economic climate, none has acted to counter the problem before it became a crisis. Cullen can say as he did in his speech to the conference, "that the costs (of youth unemployement) may also become political, if young people become disillusioned enough to seek disruptive change in society, "but the failure of this government to act decisively is the best indication of their position.

For the future Cullen could only repeat what the government has done in the past. "The federal government has responded", he said, "to this challenge as part of its overall response to the economic and labour market conditions it has faced." For young people that strategy has meant fewer and fewer jobs.

NO RIOT YET

As we have seen, the response to the growing youth unemployment problem has not been the same everywhere. There is yet to be a riot in Ottawa. But there have been demonstrations in nine of the capitals of the European Community accroding to one report, and in North America the real response to the growing number of people in the unemployment lines, is now being seen as increased drug addiction, violent crime and related social problems according to some political commentators.

The question isn't though, how are the unemployed going to respond, but rather, what should and could be done to stop and reverse this situation.

At the end of the OECD conference there was agreement that activities to counter youth unemployment should be promoted by action in three main directions;

- the creation of jobs through increased economic activity whenever possible.
- the intensification of special measures to increase employment opportunities for youth without weakening existing labour protection of young workers.
- an improved transition from school to work.

The secretary-general from the OECD, Emile van Lennep said in the opening statement for the conference that high and rising youth unemployment is a result of conjunctural difficulties, slow and hesitant growth, and longer standing and perhaps worsening structural element."

FINAL WORD

Let the final word go to the Americans. The U.S. secretary of Labour, Ray Marshall, attended the OECD conference, and in his remarks made this statement about the duty of government.

"The credibility of any society depends in part on its ability to provide meaningful work for those willing to work. For those entering the job market, an inability to find work tends to weaken the credibility of that society. Any society is bound together by civility and a mutual respect for that society's institutions.

"If that society is unable to provide work for those entering the labor market, this social cohesiveness is diminished."

Entertainments

STAGE FRIGHT: The Band Disbanded

By René Balcer

Middle-aged musicians, preceded by a last supper of bagels and cream-cheese, stepped onto the stage and found themselves surrounded by seven 35mm cameras, fifteen sound engineers, five accredited still photographers, and dozens of roadies, managers and directors. It was "big time!" and so shouted Ronnie Hawkins, the one who gave The Band their start but never quite made it himself. And, oh yes, there were 5,000 ordinary folks at the concert. Such was, and is, The Last Waltz.

The concert begat a three-record set and a film; we're waiting to read the book and eat the cereal. It was no ordinary concert; it was, as everyone knows, the last public appearance by The Band. And now "the sun don't shine anymore:" so, "why do the best things always disappear?" The film provides a few answers, some of which seem pure invention, others somewhat more plausible. To begin with, there is the stated reason that The Band has had enough of **The Road.** In personal terms, this seems reasonable and understandable. Touring and concerts can certainly be gruelling experiences. For some, it has meant death. For the vast majority of musicians, though, it has been a school as well as a way of paying their dues. And for others, it has meant a continuous creative challenge, a surge of energy, and an acknowledgement of their "fans."

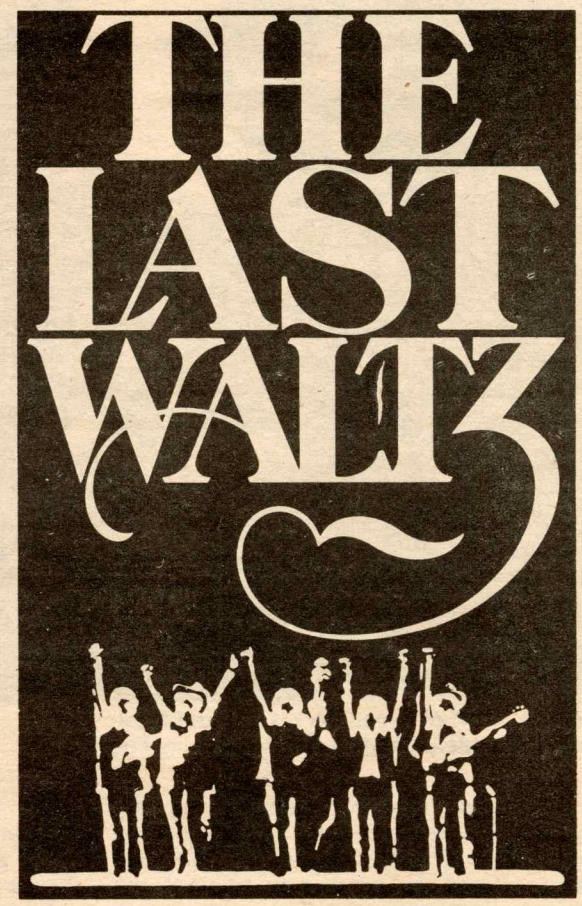
The public concert, the live performance, is the essential forum of music, independent of sound quality or quantity. This is especially true of rock and roll. For a musician to retire from live performance and dedicate himself solely to recording is akin to a theatre group deciding to restrict itself to videotaped or filmed performances. Recording does offer many more opportunities for creative control but it is simply not the same.

The Band does not agree. They also somehow feel that they have paid their dues and that the public does not really matter anymore. In the film, the audience is treated with something approaching disdain; in a recent interview, Robbie Robertson, lead guitarist and songwriter for The Band, talked glowingly of director Scorsese's decision to ignore the public altogether and makes scornful remarks of other concert films' including members of the audience. Back when these other films (Monterey Pop, Woodstock, Gimme Shelter) were made, the thinking was that the latter was born out of the former; so it was deemed natural that the audience was included, not only as an interesting footnote, but also as a dramatic element (the knifing in Gimme Shelter).

Now, and The Band appears to agree, music seems to be considered the sole creation of the musician, an act of instantaneous generation. This is artistic arrogance.

In spite of The Band's and Scorsese's efforts, the audience of the concert provides one of the emotional highlights of the record and the film: a mounting cheer during the last chorus of "The Night They Drove Old Dixie Down," guaranteed to send chills up and down your spine.

Naturally, it is The Band's right to be arrogant, if only to hide the real and very unsettling reason for their decision to quit: they have become an anachronism in the 70's. The archetype of seventies music is the cosmetic cool of Fleetwood Mac (the band, not the hamburger, even though, sometimes the two are indisttinguishable): well-dressed elegance and desperately melodic harmonies guaranteed to give you a smooth ride. Compare this with Rick Danko's strained singing, Levon Helm's grimacing, Ronnie Hawkin's lusty growls; not something that would go down welll with the stainless steel disco crowd. In a word, The Band is raunch in an age of the blow-dry perm.



Nowhere is this more evident than in **The Last Waltz**: the great contrast between the form (smooth, clean and distant) and the content (blood-and-guts music, your basic, charged hillbilly rock) can only be counterpointed with the integration of form and content evident in earlier concert films (Woodstock, etc.). Scorsese shoots The Band antithetically, in a style more appropriate to Fred Astaire musicals or John Travolting vehicles: high-lighting, close-ups, elaborate crane shots in a fog-shrouded studio. Thee total effect would be comparable to that achieved by Vermeer had he painted a portrait of Bayou moonshiners. A far cry from the almost subversive, paroxysmic style of something like Woodstock: the jumpy camerawork, the uncontrolled lighting, the spotty lighting, the spotty sound quality, and the rushed nature of the whole film provided a release for the music's high energy. There is no such release in **The Last Waltz.**

Scorsese's previous film, **New York, New York,** was about the end of an era as North America entered the 50s, told from a mosician's point-of-view. **The Last Waltz** is also of an era, as we slip, or already have slipped, into an age of passivity, aloofness and internalization. **The Last Waltz** is an alienating film about alienated musicians. Much like the abandoned cars and derelicts we see at the beginning of the film, The Band suddenly finds itself out of the mainstream: the romantic, middle-aged decadents of **The Last Waltz** could not metamorphose themselves into disco-ducks or Peter Frampton clones (assuming that Frampton himself is not a clone). Perhaps the **ROAD** made the changes and the choices all the more evident to a band whose artistic integrity precluded pandering to popular and transient tastes. Far better to retire gracefully.

PICK OF THE FLICKS

By René Balcer

Thursday, June 22
TEOREMA (7:15, 9:15, Ouimetoscope, 1204 St-Catherine E., $1.75)

A spiritual and political puzzle from Pasolini. It is a difficult yet intriguing film of great contemporary relevance, especially in light of recent events in Italy. Five individuals' private obsessions brought to fruit when an unknown quantity enters their lives. Terence Stamp maniacally plays the pivotal role of Eros, Satan or the Brigate Rosse who, through his particular weapon (sex), pushes the five to the limits of their private hell where anything is possible. Again, it is a difficult film but the brainwork is well worth it.

Friday, June 23
THE CONFORMIST (7:30, 9:30, Ouimetoscope, 1204 St-Catherine E., $1.75)

Harking back to a time when the real terrorists were in power, director Bertolucci's film of Mussolini's secret police in the late 20s is shrouded with an atmosphere of guilt, retribution and chilling intrigue. **The Conformist** is one of Bertolucci's shortest films and the one with the most to say. And not a dollop of butter is served up. Nevertheless, Dominique Sanda and Jean-Louis Trintignant find themselves embroiled in the web of paranoia and submission which was Fascist Italy. Bertolucci's Marxist bias doesn't take anything away from the rich images of the film. It gives a credible glimpse of what preceded Italy's musical-chairs democracy.

Monday, June 26
8½ (9:45, Cinema V. 5560 Sherbrooke O., $1.75)

Fellini's film **8½** is perhaps his best and certainly better than anything since. Quasi-autobiographical, it is the story of a film director who, while trying to get a production together, recalls the ghosts of his past and the obsessions of his present. Always the satirist of contemporary pretensions, Fellini calls forth the types who inhabit his own world and who were probably working on **8½**. Marcello Mastroianni plays the director, forever amused and never in complete control of the situation, as if total madness was just around the corner, which it undoubtedly was, to judge by Fellini's later work. But the director in **8½** never quite abdicates to the forces of insanity as he persistently continues his self-analysis. One could only wish the same of Fellini.

Saturday, June 24
FACE TO FACE (7:00, Cinema V, 5560 Sherbrooke O., $1.75)

On a lighter note, Bergman examines the process and nature of insanity. Liv Ullmann plays a psychiatrist whose disintegrated marriage leads her back to her parents' home and to subsequent mental breakdown. Because it seems so denuded of larger metaphors, **Face To Face's** unrelenting examination of Ullmann's character is all the more ruthless and hard-hitting. Bring along your id, ego and superego to this film but make sure you're well anchored in reality before submitting them to the experience. Better still, leave them at home.

Sunday, June 25
WOMEN IN LOVE (9:30, Seville, 2155 St-Catherine O., $1.99)

Ken Russell's most satisfying film, which is perhaps the most ambiguous thing one can say about it. Its restraint is matched only by the excellence of the players: Glenda Jackson, Alan Bates, Oliver Reed and Jennie Linden. For once, Russell is content with recording the events in the clearest of manners, without imposing too much extraneous razzle-dazzle. Perhaps, the film does not do justice to Lawrence's novel by confining the story to a purely sensuous level but it is just as well when one imagines what would have happened had Russell tackled the intellectual content of the story. Ambivalent sexuality speaks for itself.

Tuesday, June 27
NIGHTS OF CABIRIA (9:45, Cinema V, 5560 Sherbrooke O., $1.75)

The Hectic nights of a lady of leisure as told by Fellini. A quixotic chronicle of the rise and fall and subsequent redemption of one of society's outcast, marvelously played by Fellini's wife, Giulietta Masina. Fire-eaters, pimps, con-men and night-crazed ladies combine in an endless frolic in all three rings of life's circus. There are moments of supreme poetry, episodes of tragic sobriety but always done with a wink and the wiggle of a well-worn bum. Her nylons may be frought with runs, and her dress a bit passé but Cabiria's spirit is fresh and indomitable. A refreshing reminder of Fellini's better days.

Sunday in the Park

Some friends, a bit of grass (to sit on) and fresh air provided the ideal setting for Sunday In The Park.

Grey skies did little to dampen the enthusiasm in Girouard Park last Sunday on the occasion of yet another Sunday In The Park. But enthusiasm offered no protection against the torrential rains which made their appearance over the park in the early evening, and forced the cancellation of the last two musical acts.

Still, some five thousand people enjoyed the rest of the day's program, a happy mixture of clowns, giggling children, music to soothe the savage breast, frisbee-catching dogs, proud artisans, amorous couples and amused old folks. The chocolate-chip cookies were delicious, the refreshements were aplenty, and smiles were free for the asking; in other words, every one had a good time.

Sunday In The Park continues to be a unique event in the normally staid West End; one of those rare times when a cross-section of the NDG community comes out of its long hibernation to let its hair down and renew itself among friends.

While the format has changed little over the past eight years, the festival has become something of a land-mark in the West End as well as being a barometer of the changing times; a more polyglot crowd, more children whose parents probably attended the first Sunday In The Park as high-flying longhairs, and older folks who might have disapproved of the loud music and the freaky flavor that characterized the first incarnations of the festival. Last Sunday's crowd demonstrated that, once again, time smoothes over all barriers.

The organizers and Head & Hands expressed their appreciation of the support shown by the NDG community and by the various sponsors who donated time and equipment to the festival. They issued a "No comment" when asked about Mother Nature's cooperation.

Planning has already started for another Sunday In The Park, scheduled for August 27 and to include more of the same plus a surprise or two. Let us hope one of those surprises will be the sun.

Cosmetic mess perhaps, but still in the Pierrot tradition.

The palm tree may have been out of place but Barde's Celtic folksongs were just right.

Volunteer Kathryn Gormley applies make-up to a youngster whose patience seems to be wearing a little thin.

Photos by Sam Blum